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which the treaty as a whole was drafted by the delegates in Paris, and to make clear the special difficulties under which the men labored who shaped the reparation clauses. If incidentally he answers and controverts some of the charges against the treaty's financial settlements made by Mr. Keynes in his widely read and famous book, "The Economic Consequences of Peace," it is because Mr. Baruch realizes the weight of those charges and the effect that they have had upon the public opinion of the world.

Mr. Baruch affirms that he and his countrymen, in shaping the "reparation clauses," did try to remember that the horrors of war were heavy upon the world. But he also as frankly admits that the "spirit of vengeance or of selfish advantage could not be entirely eradicated from the minds of the framers. On them the pressure of opinion in their respective countries was constantly being exerted." The Paris Conference did its work at a time when "blood-raw passions were still pulsing through the people's veins." To have found conditions otherwise would have been to find humanity transcending itself. Hence the best that could be done was to provide an elastic mechanism for the Reparation Commission that would enable it to act more justly when passions had cooled. Under the treaty, the Reparation Commission can help humanity to look forward with hope instead of backward with hate. So much for the completed work; but how even such measure of leniency to Germany as the treaty now contains was won by the steady fight of the American delegates on the Reparation Commission, against the opposition of British and other foreign members, is set forth with particularity in this book, including the arguments on the main issue made before the Supreme Council by John Foster Dulles for the United States, by Rt. Hon. William Hughes for Australia, and Mr. Klotz, the Minister of Finance of France.

CHILEANS OF TODAY. By William Belmont Parker. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Pp. 663. \$5.00.

This is one of a series of handbooks projected by the Hispanic Society of America, with headquarters in New York, of which this is the fourth volume to be published. The sponsor of this series, Mr. Huntington, and the editor, Mr. Parker, rightly have argued that English-speaking peoples need to know more intimately the outstanding personalities and the actual makers of the republics of Central and of South America, and to secure that end they are making these "Who's Who" handbooks. The editing and the printing are done in the capital city of the country described. Thus all available material is at hand, and the assistance of competent scholars and publicists is easily secured. No important element of the population is overlooked—artists, authors, clergymen, farmers, engineers, soldiers, merchants, educators and statesmen being included. In this book on Chile 275 persons are described verbally, and in 96 cases also are pictured photographically. For journalists, diplomats, merchants, and custodians of public libraries in the United States and the British possessions this book and its associates in the series will be invaluable.

THE ARMY AND NAVY HYMNAL. Compiled by the Chaplains of the Army and Navy. The Century Co., New York City.

This experienced firm of publishers, with a long history of success in making and marketing hymnals, has co-operated with a representative group of army and navy chaplains in making a book that will supplant any previous collections by civilians. Protestants and Roman Catholics have united. The best of the old and of the very latest martial hymns and tunes have been included, and the result, to quote the words of compilers Frazier of the navy and Yates of the army, is sent forth "to the glory of God and the upbuilding of patriotic citizenship." Daniel Webster's words, "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it," are quoted as the authority for issuing the collection; and Prof. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, who has arranged the responsive readings from the New Testament, thereby gives the ethical approval of a progressive Christian training school of ministers. The inclusion of a distinct Roman

Catholic section, with hymns suited to adoration of the Heart of Jesus and the Virgin Mary, and to be used in "Prayers for the Dead," gives the book quasi-official standing with the Roman Catholic chaplains and soldiers. As for hymnody due to the late war, there is George Sterling's "Flag of Honor, Flag of Daring"; John Finley's Red Cross hymn, "Wherever War With Its Red Woes," and Lena Gilbert Ford's "Keep the Home Fires Burning," not to mention the hymn with which the U. S. Marines go into battle, "From the Halls of Montezuma," and Stoddart King's "There's a Long, Long Trail."

Criticism of this compilation by persons who deprecate all relation between institutional religion and war in any of its phases, offensive or defensive, will be easy. But their point of view is not the common one in most Christian lands, where patriotism and religion go hand in hand, and God is assumed to be on the side of the righteous. Each combatant assumes righteousness, hence consistently expects Divine aid. Accepting this point of view, a purchaser and user of this collection will find it most serviceable. For quite apart from its militant hymns, it includes the classics of the past that have to do with purity and self-control, conflict and heroism, missions and world peace, and the life and ministry of Jesus.

A LIFE OF ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR. By E. T. Raymond. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. Pp. 279.

This British critic's estimate of the veteran conservative and aristocrat, whose character is so baffling, whose cynicism is so subtle, and whose range of intellectual interests is so much above that of most of his contemporaries, is far from being a formal biography. Rather is it a broadly stroked picture of the man at important crises of his career, with occasional more detailed, analytical portrayals of the subtleties of character of a Scot who also is a Cecil and never a democrat. The net impression derived from the "portrait" is not that of a great soul equal to the highest moral tasks of his time. If he had been the history of modern England would have been different. Had he had the moral fervor and deep religiousness of Sir Robert Cecil, along with the undoubted subtlety and finesse as a parliamentarian which is his own dower, Arthur Balfour would have remained in power longer than he did and left a deeper mark on national history. He never, as Mr. Raymond points out, has been "possessed" by any belief, any creed, or any "cause." His mind is speculative and not directive. Without being inhumane and insensitive, he at the same time never fully champions the cause of man. His view of society is that of the "few," who in every age are born to rule and enjoy life. "What has been shall be, and there is nothing new morally under the sun." Politics he regards as a game. Diplomacy of the "open sort" he abhors, condemns, and defeats. His authority in conduct is not "that of Reason, but that of Custom."

The unfortunate effect which the influence of such a thinker and such a political reactionary has had upon the course of British history, especially in the field of foreign affairs, during his lifetime it would be difficult to overstate. Compelled by the necessities of politics to work with party partners as uncongenial as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd-George—since the war opened in 1914—he never has failed to throw his influence for militarism and imperialism. He is not a believer in open diplomacy, and he did not practice it when in the United States as a special commissioner for Great Britain, appealing to President Wilson for aid. He might say, as he did say, "I have no secrets from President Wilson. Every thought I have of the war, or of the diplomacy connected with the war, is as open to him as to any human being." It is Mr. Raymond who says, "but it invited the retort that in the English statesman's mind were recesses to which neither the President nor any other mortal man had ever penetrated." The general impression in the United States today is that both France and Great Britain, through the "words" of Joffre and Viviani and Balfour, got more out of the United States than they would have won if they had been more candid and less subtle and less voluble; and Mr. Balfour, especially, is held to have played his game without showing all his cards.